

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

---

JAMES DANIEL TACHENY and  
CASSIE E.C. TACHENY, husband and wife,  
as individuals,

Case No. 10-CV-2067 (PJS/JJK)

Plaintiffs,

v.

ORDER

M&I MARSHALL & ILSLEY BANK, as  
successor in interest to First Indiana Bank,  
N.A., an Indiana Corporation; MORTGAGE  
IT, a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank, a New  
York Corporation; MORTGAGE  
ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION  
SYSTEMS, INC.; JON AND JANE DOES 1-  
10, Jointly and Severally; and  
CITIMORTGAGE, INC., a New York  
Corporation,

Defendants.

---

Michael J. Keogh, KEOGH LAW OFFICE, for plaintiffs.

Patrick J. Lindmark, Eldon J. Spencer, Ernest F. Peake, LEONARD, O'BRIEN,  
SPENCER, GALE & SAYRE, LTD., for defendant Mortgage IT.

Ellen B. Silverman, Charles F. Webber, FAEGRE & BENSON LLP, for defendant  
Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc.

This matter is before the Court on the unopposed motions to dismiss of defendants  
Mortgage IT and Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. ("MERS") (collectively  
"defendants").<sup>1</sup> For the reasons stated below, the motions are granted in part and denied in part.

---

<sup>1</sup>Pursuant to D. Minn. L.R. 7.1(b)(2), plaintiffs' responses to the motions were due on  
January 12, 2011. Plaintiffs did not file any response or otherwise communicate with the Court.  
On January 25, 2011, having heard nothing from plaintiffs, the Court canceled the hearing and  
took the motions under advisement. The Court notes that Mortgage IT's motion appears on the  
(continued...)

## I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs James and Cassie Tacheny are the owners of a home in White Bear Lake, Minnesota. Am. Compl. ¶ 6. On April 26, 2006, plaintiffs entered into a mortgage-loan transaction with Mortgage IT (“the Loan”). *Id.* ¶¶ 16-18. According to the note, plaintiffs borrowed \$417,000 from Mortgage IT to be paid over 30 years at a yearly rate of 6.375 percent. *Id.* Ex. 2. The mortgage securing the note lists MERS as the mortgagee acting as a nominee for Mortgage IT.<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

On April 24, 2009, plaintiffs sent defendants a letter that purported to rescind the Loan and requested information about the Loan. Am. Compl. Ex. 5. MERS did not respond to the letter. Am. Compl. ¶ 40. Mortgage IT responded to the letter on May 21, 2009, and, in that response, denied that plaintiffs had a right to rescind. Am. Compl. Ex. 7.

Plaintiffs bring claims under the Truth in Lending Act (“TILA”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1601 et seq.; the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (“RESPA”), 12 U.S.C. §§ 2601 et seq.; and Minnesota’s Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.43-325D.48. Plaintiffs allege that they are entitled to rescind the Loan and to recover damages because defendants failed to accurately disclose the finance charge associated with the Loan and failed to provide them with

---

<sup>1</sup>(...continued)

docket as though it was originally filed on January 24, 2011. That filing, however, was merely a docketing correction that did not retrigger the time limits under D. Minn. L.R. 7.1(b); Mortgage IT had already filed and served its motion and supporting materials on December 22, 2010. *See* Docket No. 42.

<sup>2</sup>On the same day, plaintiffs borrowed an additional \$100,000 from First Indiana Bank, N.A., which later assigned the related mortgage to defendant CitiMortgage, Inc. Am. Compl. Exs. 3, 4. Plaintiffs refer to the \$417,000 loan and the \$100,000 loan as “Loan 1” and “Loan 2,” respectively. Loan 2 is also the subject of plaintiffs’ claims in this lawsuit, but it does not involve either Mortgage IT or MERS, and thus it is not directly relevant to the pending motions.

the requisite number of copies of a notice informing them of their right to rescind the Loan. Plaintiffs further allege that they are entitled to damages because defendants wrongfully refused to rescind the Loan and wrongfully failed to provide them with the information requested in their April 24, 2009 letters.

## II. ANALYSIS

### A. *Standard of Review*

In reviewing a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, a court must accept as true all factual allegations in the complaint and draw all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff's favor. *Blankenship v. USA Truck, Inc.*, 601 F.3d 852, 853 (8th Cir. 2010). Although the factual allegations in the complaint need not be detailed, they must be sufficient to "raise a right to relief above the speculative level . . . ." *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007).

Ordinarily, if the parties present, and the court considers, matters outside of the pleadings, a Rule 12(b)(6) motion must be treated as a motion for summary judgment. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(d). But the court may consider exhibits attached to the complaint and documents that are necessarily embraced by the complaint without converting the motion into one for summary judgment. *Mattes v. ABC Plastics, Inc.*, 323 F.3d 695, 697 n.4 (8th Cir. 2003).

### B. *Count 1*

Under TILA, a borrower is entitled to rescind certain mortgage-loan transactions up to three business days following the closing of the loan. 15 U.S.C. § 1635(a). The lender is required to "clearly and conspicuously disclose" this right to the borrower "in accordance with regulations of the Board . . . ." *Id.* Those regulations require, among other things, that the lender give two copies of a notice of this rescission right to each borrower. 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(b)(1).

If the lender fails to give proper notice of the right to rescind to the borrower — or if the lender fails to make other “material disclosures” to the borrower, including the annual percentage rate, the finance charge, and the amount financed — then the borrower’s right to rescind is extended up to three years following the closing. 15 U.S.C. § 1635(a), (f); 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(a)(3) & n.48. In this case, plaintiffs allege that their right to rescind the Loan extended to three years under TILA because defendants failed to accurately disclose the finance charge and failed to give them each two copies of the notice of their right to rescind the Loan.

As for the alleged failure to disclose the finance charge, defendants argue that plaintiffs have not adequately pleaded this claim in their amended complaint. The Court agrees. The most specific allegation in plaintiffs’ amended complaint regarding the finance charge is as follows:

[T]he Plaintiffs read the TILA Disclosure Statement, the Itemization of Amount Financed, and understood the prepaid Finance Charges being disclosed at the Closing for both Loan 1 and Loan 2. However, if the Plaintiffs would have known prior to Closing that additional Finance Charges were actually allocated to the Amount Financed, further itemized on the HUD-1 Settlement Statement, [Plaintiffs] would have sought and obtained a lower Finance Charge price and annual percentage rate (“APR”) for both Loan 1 and Loan 2.

Am. Compl. ¶ 23.

Like defendants, the Court has difficulty understanding what plaintiffs are attempting to allege with respect to the disclosure of the finance charge. According to the Truth-in-Lending Disclosure Statement for the Loan (attached to the amended complaint), the finance charge is \$520,310.17 and the amount financed is \$416,241.50. Am. Compl. Ex. 2 at 18. The HUD-1 Settlement Statement (also attached to the amended complaint) itemizes various fees and costs

charged to plaintiffs.<sup>3</sup> Am. Compl. Ex. 2 at 20. As best as the Court can tell from the amended complaint and the documents attached to the amended complaint, plaintiffs are alleging that the disclosure of \$520,310.17 as the finance charge is inaccurate because it should have included additional amounts that were instead allocated to the amount financed. But plaintiffs do not allege which charges were wrongfully allocated to the amount financed rather than to the finance charge. Nor do plaintiffs allege why those charges should have been included in the finance charge. Given that plaintiffs are apparently referring to charges itemized on the HUD-1 Settlement Statement, it would have been easy for plaintiffs to clearly allege which of those charges should have been included in the finance charge and why. Plaintiffs did not do so, leaving the Court and defendants to guess at the grounds for their claim. In short, to the extent that plaintiffs allege that they had a three-year right to rescind because defendants failed to accurately disclose the finance charge, the Court holds that plaintiffs have failed to state a claim.

As noted, plaintiffs also allege that they had a three-year right to rescind because defendants failed to provide them each with two copies of the notice of their right to rescind the Loan. Defendants do not dispute that such a failure would extend the right to rescind to three years. But Mortgage IT has submitted a receipt signed by both plaintiffs acknowledging that they each received two copies of the notice of their right to rescind. *See* Lindmark Aff. Ex. A. Relying on this acknowledgment, Mortgage IT argues that plaintiffs have failed to rebut the presumption that notice was proper. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1635(c) (written acknowledgment of receipt of disclosures creates a rebuttable presumption of receipt).

---

<sup>3</sup>Although plaintiffs refer to a HUD-1 Settlement Statement, it appears that they actually received a HUD-1A Settlement Statement (which is used for refinancing transactions in which no seller is involved). *See* 24 C.F.R. § 3500.8(a).

Defendants may ultimately prevail on this argument, but it is premature. Defendants have brought a motion to dismiss, not a summary-judgment motion. In ruling on a motion to dismiss, the Court may not consider matters outside of the pleadings (with certain exceptions not applicable here), and the Court must treat the factual allegations in the complaint as true. The amended complaint alleges that plaintiffs did not each receive two copies of the notice of their right to rescind. For present purposes, the Court must assume that this allegation is true, and thus the Court cannot dismiss plaintiffs' rescission claim on the basis of the signed receipt.

Mortgage IT next argues that plaintiffs have failed to state a claim for rescission because they have not alleged their ability to tender the Loan proceeds. *See, e.g., Franz v. BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP*, No. 10-2025, 2011 WL 846835, at \*3 (D. Minn. Mar. 8, 2011) (dismissing rescission claim because plaintiff failed to allege ability to tender); *Garza v. Am. Home Mortg.*, No. 08-1477, 2009 WL 188604, at \*5 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 27, 2009) (same). It is true that, to effect rescission, a borrower must at some point tender the loan proceeds to the lender. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b). But the Court respectfully disagrees with those courts that have held that, in order to state a claim for rescission under TILA, a borrower must, in his or her complaint, allege a present ability to tender.

Not one word in TILA requires a borrower to tender — or to have the ability to tender — before seeking rescission. To the contrary, the plain language of TILA requires the lender to release its security interest and take other steps to effect rescission *before* the borrower is required to tender. 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b). In altering the ordinary, common-law sequence of rescission, Congress put borrowers — who, after all, are extremely unlikely to be able to tender without first getting another loan or selling the property — in a stronger bargaining position. *See*

*Williams v. Homestake Mortg. Co.*, 968 F.2d 1137, 1140 (11th Cir. 1992). By requiring the lender to release its security interest before the borrower tenders, TILA makes it much more likely that a borrower will be able to obtain the money that he or she *needs* to tender by refinancing or selling his or her (unencumbered) property.

To be sure, courts have the equitable discretion to alter this sequence of events. 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b) (“The procedures prescribed by this subsection shall apply except when otherwise ordered by a court.”); *Fed. Deposit Ins. Corp. v. Hughes Dev. Co.*, 938 F.2d 889, 890 (8th Cir. 1991) (“TILA generally provides that the creditor shall perform first (i.e., return monies paid by the debtor and release its security interest); however, the Act gives courts discretion to devise other procedures, 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b), including conditioning rescissions upon the debtor’s prior return of the principal.”). And thus, a plaintiff’s ability to tender, along with all of the other facts and circumstances of the case, will be relevant when the court determines — some months or years into the litigation — whether the plaintiff should be required to tender before the lender is required to release its security interest.

But the fact remains that TILA does not, by its terms, require a plaintiff to tender first. As the Court explained in *Coleman v. Crossroads Lending Group, Inc.*, No. 09-0221, 2010 WL 4676984 (D. Minn. Nov. 9, 2010), “the fact that Congress set forth a specific sequence for the parties’ performance — first the lender’s release of the security interest, and then the borrower’s return of the funds — suggests that Congress thought that this sequence would usually be necessary to achieve the goals of TILA.” *Id.* at \*7. Requiring a plaintiff to plead a present ability to tender at the outset of the case would dramatically alter the statutory scheme in favor of lenders. Indeed, the practical effect of such an alteration would be to bar almost all TILA claims

for rescission, for it would be a rare TILA plaintiff who could truthfully allege an ability to tender at the time that his or her complaint is filed. Such a result would be at odds with the purpose of TILA, which is “remedial legislation, to be construed broadly in favor of consumers . . . .” *Rand Corp. v. Yer Song Moua*, 559 F.3d 842, 845 (8th Cir. 2009). The Court therefore rejects Mortgage IT’s argument that plaintiffs must plead the ability to tender in order to state a claim for rescission under TILA.

Finally, MERS asserts that plaintiffs’ TILA rescission claim against it must be dismissed because MERS is not a “creditor” for purposes of TILA. But TILA provides that “[a]ny consumer who has the right to rescind a transaction under section 1635 of this title may rescind the transaction as against any assignee of the obligation.” 15 U.S.C. § 1641(c). Plaintiffs allege that MERS is an assignee, Am. Compl. ¶ 8, and MERS does not claim that the Loan documents attached to the amended complaint demonstrate otherwise. But even if MERS is not an assignee, the Court would not dismiss the rescission claim against MERS. MERS is the named mortgagee on the mortgage for the Loan. *See* Am. Compl. Ex. 2 at 4. Without MERS, it might not be possible for the Court to afford complete relief to plaintiffs on their rescission claim. *See Stewart v. BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP*, No. 10-C-2033, 2011 WL 862938, at \*3 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 10, 2011) (declining to dismiss TILA rescission claim against MERS because “MERS may be necessary to get [plaintiff] back to that *status quo* if [plaintiff’s] rescission is enforced by the Court”). Defendants’ motions to dismiss are therefore denied as to plaintiffs’ rescission claim insofar as that claim is premised on defendants’ alleged failure to provide the requisite number of copies of the notice of plaintiffs’ right to rescind.



*C. Count 2*

Count 2 in the amended complaint is entitled “TILA; Reg. Z Recoupment Claims Against All Defendants.” Underneath this heading, plaintiffs list six ways in which defendants allegedly violated TILA. *See* Am. Compl. ¶¶ 58(a)-(f). Most of the allegations vaguely allude to defendants’ failure to provide unspecified disclosures at the closing, but plaintiffs also allege that defendants failed to provide the requisite number of copies of the notice of their right to rescind. Plaintiffs do not follow this list with any claim for money damages, but later in their amended complaint they demand statutory damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a), which imposes liability on “any creditor who fails to comply with any requirement imposed under this part, including any requirement under section 1635 of this title . . . .” *See* Am. Compl. § VIII ¶¶ 4-5.

Defendants argue that these claims for damages are time-barred. For the most part, the Court agrees. All six of the allegations in Count 2 allege TILA violations that occurred during or before the April 26, 2006 closing of the Loan. Plaintiffs did not file this action until May 14, 2010, more than three years after the closing. Under TILA, a claim for damages must be brought within one year of the violation. 15 U.S.C. § 1640(e). As a result, plaintiffs’ claims for damages for violations that allegedly occurred at or before the closing are all time-barred.

TILA provides an exception to the one-year statute of limitations when the violation is raised “as a matter of defense by recoupment or set-off” in “an action to collect the debt . . . .” 15 U.S.C. § 1640(e). By referring to Count 2 as a recoupment claim, plaintiffs are apparently trying to take advantage of this exception. But plaintiffs are not asserting these violations “as a matter of defense” in an action that the lenders have filed against them “to collect the debt”; rather, plaintiffs are asserting these violations “as a matter of [offense]” in an action that *they*

have filed against the lenders to collect *damages*. As a result, this exception does not apply. *See Henderson v. GMAC Mortg. Corp.*, 347 Fed. Appx. 299, 302 (9th Cir. 2009) (“These [TILA damages] claims cannot be salvaged under a theory of recoupment because the Hendersons, not GM FMLS, initiated this action.”); *In re Smith*, 737 F.2d 1549, 1554 (11th Cir. 1984) (“To qualify as recoupment a cause of action must be asserted defensively.”).

Plaintiffs have, however, alleged an additional TILA violation (although it is not listed in Count 2). At various points in the amended complaint, plaintiffs allege that defendants violated TILA by failing to rescind the Loan within 20 days after receiving plaintiffs’ rescission notices. *See* Am. Compl. ¶¶ 40, 53, § VIII ¶ 5. If defendants acted unlawfully in refusing to rescind the Loan, their refusal was an independent TILA violation. *See Miguel v. Country Funding Corp.*, 309 F.3d 1161, 1165 (9th Cir. 2002); *DeVary v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, 701 F. Supp. 2d 1096, 1103 (D. Minn. 2010). Plaintiffs’ claim for the wrongful failure to rescind the Loan accrued 20 days after defendants received the rescission notices. *See Frazile v. EMC Mortg. Corp.*, 382 Fed. Appx. 833, 839 (11th Cir. 2010) (“the one-year limitations period for violation of § 1635(b) claims runs from twenty days after a plaintiff gives notice of rescission.”). Plaintiffs do not allege when defendants received the rescission notices, but plaintiffs do allege that they sent the notices on or about April 24, 2009. Am. Compl. ¶ 35. Based on this allegation, plaintiffs’ claim for damages under TILA for defendants’ failure to rescind appears timely.

Finally, MERS argues that, even if plaintiffs’ claims for damages are timely, MERS cannot be held liable for damages because it is neither a “creditor” nor subject to assignee liability under TILA. As discussed above, there is no question that a borrower can rescind

against an assignee. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1641(c). But courts have split over whether a borrower can recover damages and attorney's fees against an assignee who fails to honor a valid rescission notice. *Compare Brodo v. Bankers Trust Co.*, 847 F. Supp. 353, 359 (E.D. Pa. 1994) ("Neither § 1641 nor any other section provides for a statutory penalty or an award of attorney's fees to a plaintiff should an assignee fail to respond to a valid rescission notice. Rescission is therefore the only remedy against Bankers to which plaintiff is entitled.") *with Fairbanks Capital Corp. v. Jenkins*, 225 F. Supp. 2d 910, 916-17 (N.D. Ill. 2002) (holding that plaintiffs are entitled to recover attorney's fees against an assignee who wrongfully refuses to rescind and suggesting that such plaintiffs are also probably entitled to recover statutory damages). Although MERS argues generally that it is not subject to assignee liability, it has not specifically addressed plaintiffs' claim for damages arising out of MERS's alleged wrongful failure to rescind. And as noted above, plaintiffs have filed no response to defendants' motions. Given that there is a split of authority on this issue, the Court elects not to rule on this issue in the absence of specific briefing from the parties. The Court will therefore allow this claim to proceed for the time being.

#### *D. Count 3*

RESPA requires a servicer of a federally related mortgage loan to respond to a "qualified written request from the borrower . . . for information relating to the servicing of such loan . . . ."

12 U.S.C. § 2605(e)(1)(A). A servicer who fails to comply with this obligation may be held liable for actual and (in certain circumstances) statutory damages as well as attorney's fees and costs. 12 U.S.C. § 2605(f).

Plaintiffs allege that the April 24, 2009 letters that they sent to defendants were "qualified written requests" (or "QWRs") within the meaning of RESPA and that defendants

violated RESPA by failing to provide the information requested in the QWRs. Defendants move to dismiss this claim on the ground that they are not the servicers of plaintiffs' Loan and are therefore not subject to the requirements of § 2605(e). The Court agrees with defendants.

Section 2605(e) clearly applies only to loan servicers. But plaintiffs do not allege that MERS is a servicer in general or that MERS serviced their Loan. Although plaintiffs do generally allege that Mortgage IT is "a mortgage loan company and/or a servicer of mortgage loans," Am. Compl. ¶ 9, plaintiffs do not allege that Mortgage IT serviced *their* Loan. More problematically, plaintiffs have attached to their amended complaint a QWR that they sent to Wells Fargo Home Mortgage on the same day that they sent the QWRs to defendants. *See* Am. Compl. Ex. 5 at 9. In the Wells Fargo QWR, plaintiffs state as follows:

On or about April 26th 2006, a federally related mortgage loan transaction was closed utilizing Mortgageit as the lender. The transaction was subsequently, and soon thereafter, transferred to Wells Fargo Home Mortgage[] for purported servicing.

*Id.* Plaintiffs incorporated this QWR into their amended complaint. Am. Compl. ¶ 35. In other words, plaintiffs have incorporated into their amended complaint their own statement that *Wells Fargo* — not Mortgage IT or MERS — serviced the Loan since shortly after the Loan closed in April 2006. Read in light of this statement, plaintiffs' general allegation that Mortgage IT services loans is not sufficient to state a plausible claim that Mortgage IT serviced *plaintiffs'* Loan. And without any allegation that defendants serviced plaintiffs' Loan, plaintiffs cannot

plausibly claim that defendants were required to comply with § 2605(e).<sup>4</sup> Plaintiffs' RESPA claims against Mortgage IT and MERS are accordingly dismissed.

*E. Count 4*

Finally, plaintiffs bring a claim under Minnesota's Deceptive Trade Practices Act ("DTPA") premised on the same conduct that underlies their TILA and RESPA claims. The DTPA prohibits thirteen different "deceptive trade practices," including "any other conduct which similarly creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding." Minn. Stat. § 325D.44, subd. 1. A plaintiff alleging a violation of the DTPA must meet the heightened pleading standard of Rule 9(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *DeVary*, 701 F. Supp. 2d at 1109-10.

As discussed above, plaintiffs' allegation that defendants failed to accurately disclose the finance charge has not been pleaded with the specificity required by Rule 8(a), much less with the specificity required by Rule 9(b). Likewise, plaintiffs do not identify any misleading statements or omissions that defendants are alleged to have made in response to the QWRs. The closest plaintiffs come to doing so is to allege that Mortgage IT's response to the QWR imposed finance and other unspecified charges. Am. Compl. ¶ 39. This allegation is completely belied by Mortgage IT's actual response, which is attached to plaintiffs' amended complaint, *see* Am. Compl. ¶ 37 & Ex. 7, and which does not purport to impose any charges on plaintiffs. *Cf. N. Ind. Gun & Outdoor Shows, Inc. v. City of S. Bend*, 163 F.3d 449, 455 (7th Cir. 1998) ("a[n] [attached] document that discloses what the complaint alleges it concealed will defeat the

---

<sup>4</sup>Even if defendants were servicers for the Loan before servicing was transferred to Wells Fargo, they were not required to respond to the April 24, 2009 QWRs. A request for information is not a QWR "if it is delivered to a servicer more than 1 year after . . . the date of transfer of servicing . . . ." 24 C.F.R. § 3500.21(e)(2)(ii).

allegation of concealment” (citation and quotations omitted)). And because defendants were not required to respond to the QWRs *at all*, the Court cannot understand how MERS’s failure to respond could have created confusion or misunderstanding within the meaning of the DTPA.

The only underlying wrong that plaintiffs have pleaded with sufficient particularity is their allegation that defendants failed to provide each of them with two copies of the notice of their right to rescind. There is no dispute, however, that plaintiffs each received at least one copy of the notice of their right to rescind. *See* Am. Compl. ¶ 18 & Ex. 2 at 22-23. Plaintiffs do not explain how receiving two substantively identical notices of their right to rescind instead of four substantively identical notices of their right to rescind could possibly have created a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding within the meaning of the DTPA.

In sum, plaintiffs’ DTPA claims against Mortgage IT and MERS are largely incomprehensible and, to the extent that they are comprehensible, are plainly without merit. Those claims are therefore dismissed.

#### ORDER

Based on the foregoing, and on all of the files, records, and proceedings herein, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. MERS’s motion to dismiss [Docket No. 38] is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART.
2. Mortgage IT’s motion to dismiss [Docket No. 45] is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART.
3. The motions are DENIED as to the following claims:

- a. Plaintiffs' TILA claim for rescission insofar as that claim relates to defendants' alleged failure to provide plaintiffs with the required number of notices of plaintiffs' right to rescind the Loan; and
  - b. Plaintiffs' TILA claim for damages arising out of defendants' alleged wrongful failure to honor plaintiffs' demand for rescission.
4. The motions are GRANTED in all other respects, and all remaining claims against MERS and Mortgage IT are DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE AND ON THE MERITS.

Dated: April 29, 2011

s/Patrick J. Schiltz  
Patrick J. Schiltz  
United States District Judge